Mexican Government, Helping Them

## THE YAQUI INDIANS

By Robert H. Murray ==

VI "Mexico Centennial Year."

JUAYMAS, SONORA, March 26 .-Southern Squora is the land of the Yaqui indians, the "Apaches of Mexico," as they have been termed by those who have had opportunity for comparing the Yaquis and their bravry, ruthlessness in war and relentless ostility with the kindred charactersistics of the Apaches which formerly made them the scourge of the far west in the United States, Like the Apaches, the Yaquis have been forced to give way before the march of progress. They fought stubbornly and valiantly to resist the encroachments of civilization and to hold themselves exempt from the white man's laws, But the pressure became too strong for them. Now the Yaquis

Only a few weeks ago the Mexican authorities and the principal chiefs of the Yaquis celebrated the first anniversary of the treaty of La Pitahaya, By the terms of the trenty, the Yaquis laid down their arms, ceased to struggle and agreed to live in future on terms of amity with

The Yaqui a Farmer. Farms have been given them, and it is said federal aid has generously been ex-tended to provide them with agricultural implements, seeds, livestock and other necessities. By inheritance and inclination the Yaqui is a tiller of the soil. Curiously enough, he is a fighter, too. For hundreds of years the tribesfolk culti-



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That Many Executions Have Taken Place and That Hardships Accompanied the Deportation of

the Indians-History of the Wars.

vated the land in the fertile valleys of miners, travelers, women and chilthe Yaqui and the Mayo river. From dren, the days of the Spanish conquistadores | Sonora would have fared much further the days of the Spanish conquistadores until the treaty of La Fitahaya the Yaquis had never recognized the authority of the government. They refused to acknowledge the sovereignty either of the Spanish or of the Mexicans. They milltantly asserted their rights to the land that had been held by their ancestors for generations. "Let us alone," was the only condition that they could be induced to accept as a basis of relations with the Spanish and the Mexicans.

Sonora would have fared much further along lines of commercial, agricultural and mining development, too, had it not been for the retarding influence of the Yaqui troubles. But the fact is that it is only within recent years that the federal government has been in a position to carry out a definite, energetic and persistent policy toward the Yaquis. Money was lacking and there were other tasks that took precedence. tions with the Spanish and the Mexicans. Had Sonora been a barren and unproductive region it would have been feasi-ble to leave the Yaquis in undisputed ssion of the country they claimed as theirs. But Sonora is rich in min-erals, gold, silver and copper, while its soil, for the most part, is highly productive. It was inevitable that, with the development of the rest of Mexico and the contiguous portions of the United States, the farmer, the miner and the cattleman, should invade the Yaquis'

The Yaqui would share his country with no one. He was intolerant of com-panionship or amicable relations with the outlander. Progress and the tion of the inexorable law of civiliza-tion which, to be effective, must replace the old order with the new, made no convincing appeal to him. He fought as long as he could, and yielded only when the pressure became too strong.

An Indian Contrast. This marked difference appears by contrasting the case of the Yaquis with that of the Indians of the United States. No war of extermination was waged against the Yaquis by Mexico. Although probably 25,000 of them still in Sonora. One sees them everywhere, threading the streets of the cities and towns, on their way to and from market; or busy in their fields, no matter where one travels. pressions which it is alleged to have visited upon the Yaquis. Critics who have taken up the Yaqui question as a text either have dealt in half truths or

be confessed, did the United States with the remnants of the aboriginal tribes. If any blame is to be laid at the door of the Mexican government in connection with the Yaquis it proceeds from the lack of firmness and energy with which it set out at first to bring the indians into subjection. Had the gov-ernment grappled with the situation in this state in the beginning as determinedly as it did later on, humanity would have been served, through the sparing of the lives of thousands of indians and Mexican soldiers who fell in the various wars with the Yaquis, and the blood of non-combatants, peaceable farmers,

The Bloodlest Epoch.

It is interesting to note, in examining the history of the Yaqui wars, that the bloodlest epoch of the conflict was pre-probably would have continued indefi-that grew out of the tribal dissonances

ganized the Yaquis and the Mayos on a war footing. His warriors were sufficiently numerous and well drilled to defy the best forces that the Mexican government was able to send against them prior to 1885. So she indians were them prior to 1885. So the ladians were left pretty much to themselves, Cajeme would brook no divided authority. Oppo-sition to his rule arose among a faction and worked in the United States, sendwould brook no divided authority. Oppo-No war of extermination was waged against the Yaquis by Mexico. Although conquered, the Yaquis are still a numerically strong and virile people. There are probably 25 000 of them still in Sonora.

Indians Executed.

Death, by the builet or the halter, was

Chief's Family Murdered. The Mollnas refuged in this city. An Severe and for the most part unmerited probably would have contained indeficondemnation has been unsparingly ut-tered at the expense of the Mexican government for the cruelties and op-lishment and the confiscation of their

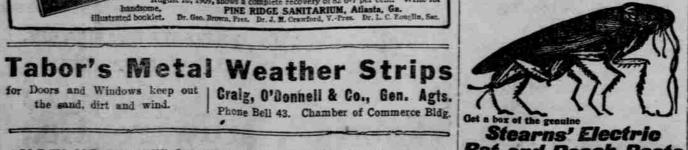
ernment has behaved more humanely ficial in command of the troops in Guay-and generously with them than, it must mas, whither the Molinas retreated, that he surrender the latter. By way of en-forcing his demands the Yaqui chief seized a number of small steam and sall-ing craft belonging to Mexican residents of Guaymas, and threatened to destroy them unless the Molinas were surrendered within three days. I will also de clare war against the Mexicans," was the way Cajeme's ultimatum ran.

The Mexican commander refused to accede to the demands of Cajeme, who lumediately destroyed the boats and took the field at the head of 1500 war-

There was nothing for the govern ment to do save to accept the defiarce thus forced upon it by the Yaquis. The haciendas. Neither women nor children were spared. When it took the warpath the Yaqui did not invest himself with the barbaric panoply of feathers and breach clout, like the Apache, for the Yaquis is not a "blanket indian." He forebore to smear his face and body with paint. Habit had wonted him to the conventional garments of civilization, the trousers, shirt and hat, but this did not mitigate his ferocity. He fought according to his lights, and on the princiole common to all savage warfare, that the important thing was to win at all hazards, striking and sparing none. Travelers were constantly massacred. The highways were so unsafe that only the most wreckless would venture far from a town without an escort of troops. Places which had been industrial, mining or agricultural centers were depopulated. Mining enterprises, especially those in which Americans were interested, were abandoned because of the impossibility of preserving communi-cation with the cities and towns from which the miners drew their supplies. I have had mentioned to me the names of scores of families in Sonora who suffered the loss of members at the of the Yaquis. It is undenlable that the indians put prisoners to torture. Scalping was practiced. Did Not Respect Americans.

No foundation exists for the assertion offered by champions of the Yaquis that invariably they respected the ilves and property of Americans. Many Americans were killed by them. This The noney loss resulting from the Yaqui uprising fell as heavily upon Americans as upon Mexicans, Sonora's proximity to the American frontier had led Amercans to invest millions to mining ventures and in agricultural enterprises. had suffered at the hands of the Yaquis repeatedly called upon the United States government to





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Correspondent Denies Stories of Cruelty, But Admits force the Mexican government to com pensate them. Representations on the part of Washington may be regarded as one of the elements which finally aroused the Mexican government to the urgent necessity of mastering the Yaquis.

Diplomacy Exhausted.

It is undoubtedly true that the Mexican government exhausted every method of diplomacy, argument and generosity to placate the Yaquis. Now and then the indians, when hard pressed, would consent to accept the allotments of lands and assistance from the national treasury, and assume a friendliness which often lasted no more than a few mouths. When troops were withdrawn, fresh outbreaks followed. Whenever the indians could be induced to give battle to the troops, the sol-

But the troops lost heavily when the Yaquis confined themselves to their fa-vorite and most successful tactics, splitting up into small bands, ambushing the soldiers, and descending in sudden and impetuous whiriwinds upon camps and bivouses. It was the boast of the Yaquis that before they could be subjugated two Mexican soldlers must be sent to of the Yaquis, and quite apart from any exciting cause furnished by the Mexican government. The final period of the Yaqui war lasted from 1885 until 1908. During three years' hostilities were induced only by occasional brief inter-

were killed, wounded, or spent by vation and hardships of life in the field.

meted out to hundreds of the indians by various Mexican commanders, who were the Yaquis and the government, which much the same sort of outrages as those much the same sort of outrages as those which ensanguined the annals of indian warfare in the United States.

Hopes of permanent peace were enter ishment and the confiscation of their tained several years ago when, after the lands. On a night in January, 1885, 30 fall of Cajeme, his successor, Tetablate, Molinas attacked Cajeme's home. Ca-made a peace agreement at Ortiz. The dren were murdered by the Molinas, and ernment as auxiliary troops. River ernment as auxiliary troops. Rivel lands were distributed to the Yaquis deliberately misrepresented the facts. In his house was burned. Index were distributed to the Yaquis dealing with the Yaqui problem the govministrations were organized and the more intelligent of the Yaquis, those who could read and write, were given positions of authority. This peace endured for two years. Suddenly, and without warning, the indians arose

The Deportation Policy. Then the government inaugurated th policy of deportation which, more than anything else, brought about the final submission of the indians. Love of his native land is the predominant characteristic of the Yaqui. He will brave death imprisonment and any other penalty with stoicism. But extle from his "tierra" or land, breaks his spirit and inspires him with terror. Knowledge of this trait led to the determination of the government to essay the experiment of deportation. It was impracticable to most lamentable feature of the disturbmost lamentable feature of the disturbplace them on reservations, for large
reach the blankets, and in the morning
bodies of troops would have been necesin their forways upon settlements and sary to guard and prevent them from haclendas. Neither women nor children stealing back to Sonora, Labor was of Yucatan.

Yaquis to return to this state. The climate of Yucatan is identical with that of the Yaqui river coast country. Not more than 5000 Yaquis, all told, were Winds Annoying. sent to Yucatan, Families were not separated, but each married man was allowcondemned for sending women and children to Yucaian, but the fact seems to be that it would have been far more inhuman to have divided families, husbands from wives and parents from children. Some Ynquis Left.

While it was originally the intention to deport all of the Yaquis, erroumstances so shaped themselves that the and melted snow or rain drains through effect aimed at by the government was the floor without harm. The morning effect almed at by the government was the floor without harm. The morning attained before more than 5000 had been shipped away. The Yaquis who remained in rebellion saw with dismay and disquietude the disappearance of their fellows. A desire to avoid exile speedily brought them to avoid exile speedily brou speedily brought them to a conciliatory frame of mind. The Yaqui leaders were shrewd enough to see that the govern-ment had at last found the joint in their armor. They issued an address to the entire nation, appealing especially to the rebels in the mountains, counselling submission, Promises of good behavior were necepted by the government. Shipments of Yaquis to Yucatan were halted. After 10 months of negotiation, the treaty of La Pitahaya was made, and the Yaqui war over at last.

Nothing could be farther from the truth than the statements that the Yaquis were sold into slavery in Yucatan, and that hundreds of them have succembed to the climate and the cruelty of their taskmasters. While no prisoners of war, the Yaquis have a status corresponding to the rest of the field laborers in Yucatan. They are docile and industrious and the records of the war department show that some of the men, with the aid of their half grown sons, earn as high as \$2.50 silver a day. Those to whom the Yaqui laborers have been allotted are bound by the war department to treat them humanely, feed and clothe them, provide them with medical attendance and pay them the prevailing rate of wages.

Denies Peon Cruelty Story.
From a common sense standpoint, it is absurd to maintain that any planter Yucatan, where labor is scarce, and the necessity of handling crops is urgent, will fall to feed his men enough to en-able them to perform a maximum amount of physical labor. If a Yaqui, or a peon, is not well fed and contented, he shirk his work. Thus he becomes an asset, instead of a liability. Human brawn and muscle is too valuable in Yucatan, or anywhere else in Mexico, for that matter, for any planter deliberately to depreciate its earning value by star-

vation or brutality.

I have heard of cases where money I have heard by trafficking in Yaquis, since the deportation began. The war department exacted no fee for supplying planters with labor, the only financial stipulation involved being an obligation on the part of the planter to pay the transportation charges of the laborers from Mexico City to his plantation. War department has been mislead and Yaquis, instead of being utilized by the persons into whose charge they were given, have been turned over to brokers who have disposed of them to other planters at a price. When these violaHardships Admitted.

to accede to the proposition that it would have been better for the Mexican government to have waged a war of extermination against the indians-for seemegly this was the only alternative that offered if peace was to be secured in Sonota-instead of sending a comparativety small pertion of the indians to Yucatan, where they are kept out of mischief and work for wages. Sonora is

the government, the Yaquis have been peaceful. The Yaquis are still here tilling their farms, or em ployed as free agents in the mines or Hardships Admitted.

Deportation undoubtedly has involved elevated by contact with men of a high-Deportation indountedly has involved the er race and enjoy equal privileges, so hardships upon the Yaquis, through the er race and enjoy equal privileges, so very nature of things. But it is difficult far as citizenship is concerned, with the accede to the proposition that it would be surrounding them. The future of the Yaquis is as promising as that of the indians in the United States is hopeless. The Mexican government has insisted that the Yaqui shall take and keep to his proper place in the na-ional economy, but he has not killed him in the process.

Next article; Labor.

### Asleep Among the Chimney Pots

Physician Tells Benefits of Outdoor Sleeping to Mind and Body (By Addison W. Baird, M. D.)

of my lecture on the "Prevention of rounding snowcind roofs forms a very Consumption," which I was delivering attractive picture. for the board of education at a schoolhouse in a distant part of Brooklyn, I laid special emphasis on the fact that by initiating early measures to bring about a cure in suspected or incipient cases of benefit in any event. In particular day are very acceptable. This increase I dwelt upon the need of plenty of fresh of appetite has its inconvenience for it

After the lecture several in the audience stopped to discuss various phases of the subject, and one man asked if I kept the windows of my bedroom wide open all night. It chanced to be bitterly cold weather, and I answered jestinging that one was tempted to keep rapable was the shrewdest and most rapable war chief that the Yaquis ever had. Under him they attained most hearly to their ideal, which was that of absolute independence and submission only to their own leaders, Cajeme organized the Yaquis and the Manual of the remaining as a laborers, or conjugate the shrewdest and most withhold a sincere tribute of respect and not do as I do." As a matter of fact which they kept up the war. Yaquis, who were ostensibly peaceful, would devote their earnings as laborers, or conjugate that one was tempted to keep them closed on such a night. "Then," he replied, "it is a sase of do as I say, which they kept up the war. Yaquis, who were ostensibly peaceful, would devote their earnings as laborers, or conjugate the strength of the same of the sam ings for use in stormy weather; but this chance remark led me to reflect whether a better plan could not be devised.

Sleeping on the Roof.

Some time later, in renovating my nouse, I embraced the opportunity to build a camp or sleeping room on the roof-up among the chimney pots, as Sam Weller would say.

The roof house is twelve feet square, and consists of a steel framework cover-Desth, by the bullet or the halter, was setted out to hundreds of the indians by the bullet or the halter, was setted out to hundreds of the indians by this whole side can be thrown open. The walls are double and the interspace has openings top and bottom, thus providing free circulation of air; and the roof also is double, with ventilation through a small cupola. The effect of this cellular construction is to prevent the apartment from becoming overheated when the sun's rays play upon it throughout the long summer days. The whole cost was less than \$400. Furnishing "the Roof Room."

The sieeping room is reached by a steep stair from the top floor of the house, the coaming of the scuttleway having been carried up into the room, and the stairs guarded by a handrail. The room contains two iron cot beds, a couple of chairs, shelves for extra bedding, a candle lantern and a few other appurtenances.

As this sleeping apartment is shut off from the rest of the house by a door at the foot of the stairs, the atmosphere in it is always that of the outside air, hence there is no sensation of a close, con-fined space, such as one finds in a garvantage as attaches to sleeping in an attic room, for the reason that one can dress and bathe in an that the well-warmed top floor, and even in winter time the exposure is only mo-

tact with the cold air. Of course in cold weather it is necessary to have an needed on the hennequin plantations ample supply of warm covering, but f Yucatan.

The Yaquis are excelent workers. The a tunnel of blankets there is a very distance separating Yucatain and So-pleasing sensation of cosiness. In hot nora rendered it impossible for the weather the atmosphere in the sleeping room is never oppressive, and even on

Winds Annoying. Sometimes high winds are rather annoying, especially when it blows great guns during a winter gale. Rain on the and snow may beat in; but that is a matter of no consequence as the house is carried on iron girders about two feet above the roof of the main house,

I have found that sleep in the open air is quieter and deeper than indoors. One may be sleepy when the alarm sounds in the morning, but rises re-freshed and invigorated. In fact, this urban open air life has a number of pleasant features. There is a sense of remoteness, of being away from the noise and movement of the city. Looking out over the roofs the scene is often one of great beauty. The elec-

trie light streaming upward on the tall buildings of the neighborhood is very striking; and further on can be seen the Palisades with brilliant arc lights and the dark river beneath. In winter Co.

A couple of years ago in the course, time moonlight glistening on the sur-

Experience shows that sleeping in the open air renders one less liable to "catch cold," and that an incipient coryza usually disappears over night. no time was lost, inasmuch as all means The appetite is markedly increased; not intended to build up the body vigor were inordinately, but three good meals a renders the need for more exercise im-perative, and in city life exercise is dif-

ficult to obtain, Altogether, for those who are obliged to dwell in the city and who desire to obtain plenty of fresh air either as a herapeutic measure or simply as a matter of hygiene, it will be found that a roof house is a handy institution, and that the "elimate of New York" is highly beneficial. Sleeping in the open air wherever tried brings about a wholesome stimulation of every function of the body, and refreshment to the mind and soul—(Exclusive service Charities and Commons Press bureau.)

#### MAY PUT ON BULL FIGHT IN ST. LOUIS

St. Louis Showman Telegraphs F. J. Hall to Buy Him Fighting Bulls.

Maybe a bull fight will be pulled off in the near future in St. Louis, and may-be it will not, but if the plans of Zack Mulhaii, showman, do not go awry, and Mulhall, showman, do not go awry, and sufficient assistance is given by sheriff F. J. Hall, of El Paso, county, the residents of the fourth largest city in the United States will have the privilege of seeing an exhibition of barbarism, that is, if they care for it.

While in Fort Worth a week ago, sheriff Hall saw Mulhail, at which time he stated he had "things fixed" for a bull fight in St. Louis, provided Mr. Hall could secure the matadors and the

Hall could secure the matadors and the necessary bulls. Upon his return home, Mr. Hall contracted for Mulhall with a matador and communicated with the lowman by wire.

An answer was received yesterday afternoon, stating:

ernoon, stating:

"Wire just received. Buy me two fighting bulls. Will write you."

An attempt was made to hold a bull fight in St, Louis during the world's fair, but the police interfered and almost caused a panie. The bulls, which had been imported for the fight, were after they were lassooed on Olive street, conthey were lassooed on Olive street, converted into steaks at a packing house.

MAIL FOR COL, JENNINGS REMAINS UNDELIVERED

Letters Received for Helen Jennings and Frank Strome, Who Is Sup-posed to Have Saved Her Life.

Letters addressed to Col S. W. Jennings Helen Jennings and Frank Strome, who is supposed to have been given one-half of "Valere" ranch for saving the life of Helen Jennings, remain undelivered in the El Paso postoffice.

Col. Jennings is unknown here and elsewhere in the county where the post-office has endeavored to locate him. Some of the letters are addressed to "Valer range, 100 miles east of El In this district Sierra Blanca is located, but Col. Jennings and the ranch are unknown in that section.

The letters are from all over the country and those without return ad-dresses are being held here, while the postoffice force continues its effort to locate the persons to whom the letters are addressed

IS ORGANIZING NEW

INSURANCE COMPANY HERE The El Paso Life Insurance c is being organized. J. A. Bordeaux, of San Antonio, is making the preliminary arrangements, and will be in charge as general manager.

Offices have been opened in the Trust building, and, together with a number of associates in El Paso, Mr. Bordeaux is completing the preliminary arrangements for launching the new company

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